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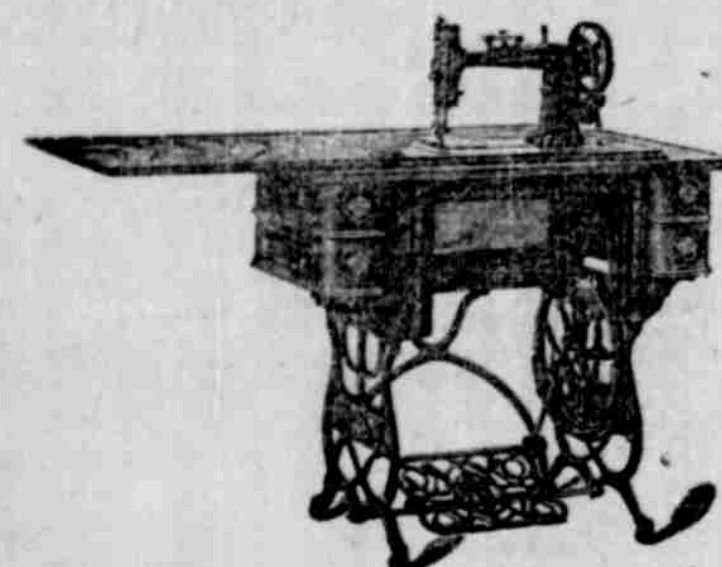
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HOTEL STREET.

AN ARMY OF SIGHT-SEERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

till 12, and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. and the absorbing interest with which it was followed was shown by the fact that every one was surprised when 12 came. There was no applause at the end of a scene, though people stamped their feet to restore the circulation, for there was a little chill in the air.

Two questions most generally asked are "Does not the representation of Christ on the stage jar on the feelings?" and "Is not the Crucifixion scene too trying to look on?" To both queries the answer is no—to the first, unhesitatingly. This is because of the fact that the Christ takes little part in the action of the play except in cleansing the temple; for the rest the action takes place about him while he suffers in silence. The divinity of Christ plays a very small part; in fact, only appears in the healing of Malchus' ear and in the Resurrection, which is more a tableau than an act.

As regards the Crucifixion, it was one of the few scenes in which the spectator thinks of the actor rather than the act. The physical pain endured during the time the Christ was on the cross, about nineteen minutes, must be very great. The excellence of representation of the Crucifixion in sculpture and painting to which we are so accustomed tends to rob the scene of its effect. The means by which the body is fastened to the cross are visible, but a strong glass showed marks round the wrist, and sometimes some form of corset is used, but it is all hidden, even during the taking down of the body, in which Rubens' well-known picture is reproduced.

Anton Lang is the Christ, and one cannot think it possible that the part could be represented better. The divine tenderness of expression and demeanor, the resonant yet sympathetic voice, the tender smile occasionally lighting up the sorrowful countenance fulfilled all one's ideal of Christ as man on earth.

The part of Judas as played by Zwink was most convincing. It explains how there could be a Judas among the twelve, a man whose love of money was enough to drive him to betray his master's whereabouts, confident in that master's power to release himself by a miracle if necessary. When he realizes that his betrayal means his master's death, his repentance is immediate and complete.

The Peter of Thomas Rendell was most effective. His repentance scene, so different from Judas', was most moving. Calphurn has one of the most dramatic parts, and Sebastian Lang filled it so as to deserve the highest praise.

If anything proves the great dramatic power of Dalsenberger, the author, it is the way his characters are differentiated and the richness with which they are worked out. The Pilate of Sebastian Bauer was not up to the level of those mentioned, but so well is the part written that no actor could fail in making a mark in it to a certain extent.

The women's parts are short and offer little scope for acting. The Virgin of Anna Hunger was sympathetic, and the scene of her parting with her son at Bethany visibly affected the vast audience.

The handling of the crowds was marvellous. Of course the huge stage assists in this. One thing was ineffective. When the crowd shouts and plays the part of a mob they do it in unison, all speaking the same words, giving the effect of an American college yell. Of course this enables the peasants to understand the words, which is a more important thing in the Oberammergau mind than mere artistic effect.

PORTO RICO'S STATUS.

Court Holds That Constitution Does Not Follow Flag.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Justice William K. Townsend, in the United States District Court of the Southern district of New York, today handed down an opinion in the case of John H. Goetz & Co. versus the United States, in which he declared the treaty of Paris valid and that the status of the people of Porto Rico is that of inhabitants of a foreign country, as regards the Constitution of the United States, and within the meaning of the tariff acts. Judge Townsend held that Porto Rico is a part of the United States so far as other countries are concerned, but so far as the Constitution of this country is concerned is a foreign country and that the United States can govern it without subjecting it to the burden of national taxation and that the status of the inhabitants will remain unchanged until Congress shall determine it.

The decision of Judge Townsend affirms the decision of the Board of General Appraisers assessing a duty of 35 cents per pound on 100 bales of leaf or filler tobacco. Judge Townsend said: "Before the war with Spain, Porto Rico was a foreign country. It did not cease to be foreign country when it was occupied by the military forces of the United States."

"The conquest of Porto Rico under authority of the executive made it ours by military title. But the President's conquests do not enlarge the boundaries of this Union, nor extend the operation of our institutions and laws beyond the limits before assigned to them by the legislative power. Our boundaries are not regulated by the varying incidents of war and are enlarged or diminished as the armies on either side advanced or retreated. In this sense, therefore, our constitutional boundaries do not follow the flag."

Judge Townsend said this could only be done by the treaty-making power or legislative authority.

"The conquest of Porto Rico did not incorporate the island within the United States. Did the treaty of cession accomplish that result? What action on the part of the treaty-making power is essential to effect a complete incorporation of new territory, and whether this result can be accomplished at all without supplementary legislation, is by no means settled."

Judge Townsend then discussed the treaty of cession of Louisiana. A special provision admitting the citizens of Louisiana to citizenship was incorporated in the treaty. The same was incorporated in the treaty of cession of Florida. The treaty of cession of California was also elaborately discussed and also that of Alaska.

"Thus we see," said Judge Townsend, "that in all previous cessions of territory there has been a special provision in the treaty for incorporating the inhabitants within the United States."

Judge Townsend then discussed the treaty of Paris, which went into effect April 11, 1899. He said: "There is no stipulation in the incorporation of the inhabitants within the Union as there has always been in prior treaties. On the contrary, their civil rights and political status shall be determined by Congress."

Spaniards who renounce their allegiance have the same status as natives. Before cession, under conquest, Porto Rico was a part of the United States for foreign nations; the de facto title to the soil was in the United States, but its inhabitants were foreigners to the Constitution and the provision for uniformity of duties had no application there.

"By cession, the title became de jure, but in the status of the islanders as foreigners, and so in the status of Porto Rico as a foreign country, no change was to be made until Congress should determine its character. The treaty vests the sovereignty over the island in the United States, but postpones changes in the relation of its people and its relations

to the body politic until Congress shall determine what relations shall be best suited to the conditions of the inhabitants and the welfare of the United States. Since Congress, at the time of this incorporation, had not performed this incorporation, the status of Porto Rico, except as to other nations, remains unchanged."

THE BOXER CRISIS.

Cullings From the Latest Telegrams From China.

Japan has sent 2,000 troops to China. Japan may land troops at Foo Chow. Li Hung Chang is returning to Peking.

China's war footing is 1,000,000 soldiers. Hundreds of natives have been murdered.

Many churches have been burnt in Tientsin.

France is rushing ships and men from Tonquin.

Holland will send a ship and troops to China.

More sailors from Cavite will reinforce Remy.

The battle ship Oregon has been sent to Taku.

Chinese military and naval students are leaving Japan.

The Russian cruiser Rurik has left Yokohama for Taku.

Japan is mobilizing 25,000 men for immediate transport.

The American forces did not join in the capture of Taku.

Foreigners in Tientsin are prisoners in their own houses.

The Empress Dowager has degraded several defeated generals.

The Seventh Bengal Infantry has been ordered to Hongkong.

Peking is in a state of panic, and incendiary fires occur nightly.

Fourteen transports will convey troops from India to China.

Admiral Remy is sending abundant supplies to Admiral Kempff.

All the unprotected foreign buildings in Peking have been destroyed.

And the advice is unreliable.

The Boxers of Shantung originally organized to drive out the Germans.

Bluejackets have been landed at Woo Sung to protect the telegraph station.

The British Government may send 10,000 troops to China from South Africa.

News of the safety of Father "Endeavor" Clark and family in China is received.

Russia has demanded 50,000,000 taels indemnity for damage done Manchurian railroads.

The bombarding fleet at Taku was under command of Vice Admiral Alexeff of Russia.

Eighteen war ships and fifteen transports represent Japanese naval activity at Yokohama.

The U. S. transport Sumner was diverted at Nagasaki and arrived at Taku with 200 men.

The report that the German Minister was murdered at Peking has been traced to the Taotai Sheng.

Germany is aroused by the news from China, and public opinion is for the partition of the empire.

The State Department denies the story from Rome that America is backing the Chinese Emperor.

The old American side-wheel gunboat Monocacy was shot through the bows during the Taku engagement.

Gen. Miles says enough troops will be sent to China to protect Americans there, and American interests.

It is denied in the latest telegrams that the captain of the German gunboat Itis was wounded at Taku.

A Chinese second-class cruiser, flying the admiral's flag, has been detained outside Taku by the British admiral.

The forts at Canton are said to have received orders to fire on any foreign war ship attempting to enter the port.

The Ninth regiment, U. S. A., has been ordered from Manila to China. Relief will be hurried to exposed Americans.

Three thousand Russian troops commanded by a Major General were at Taku on June 20. The Russians are the only ones that refuse to join the command of Admiral Seymour.

"The responsibility of the Chinese Government for recent events," said a high official of the Foreign Office, "is now clearly proved. It has been ascertained that 10,000 Chinese troops who deserted to the Boxers did so under direct orders from the Chinese Government. Promotion to the highest positions of notorious anti-European officials also points in the same direction. This is a war of China against all foreigners, including Germany, and the point now is to go ahead vigorously, quickly and resolutely, no matter what the final outcome may be."

Speaking of the murder of Christians in China, Lord Salisbury says: "Although the persons slaughtered were Christians, it must not be imagined they were murdered simply because the Chinese disliked their religion. It was because the idea prevailed there and elsewhere that missionary work was merely an instrument by which the despotic government achieved its objects. While this was unjust, and though the missionaries could not renounce their work, the utmost caution ought to mark their actions, as overzealousness led to martyrdom and caused the death of sailors and soldiers sent to avenge the outrages."

Women and children from Tientsin are pouring into Shanghai. The chief danger there is the fact that the native town, behind the European settlement, is full of bad characters, whose attitude is becoming every day more insolent and menacing. The latest news is that 7,000 Russians, with twelve machine guns and twelve field guns, are marching from Tientsin to Peking.

Last week the foreign Ministers warned the Tsung Li Yamen that in the event of an attack upon the legations, or of injury to any of the Ministers or members of the staffs of the legations, the powers in common would declare war upon China. To this ultimatum the Tsung Li Yamen, as usual, returned no direct reply. The answer to the Empress Dowager is, no doubt, the attack upon the legations by the Boxers and the troops under General Tung Fah Slang.

Taku is situated at the mouth of the Peiho river, on the southern bank of the stream, about sixty-seven miles from Tientsin, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is noted by the three engagements that have taken place there between the British and the Chinese. Part of the Tientsin army corps has modern organization, drill and arms and is stationed at the Taku forts. Between Taku and Tientsin, the center of the defense and chief arsenal of Northern China, are permanent camps, where there are usually 20,000 troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, armed with Mauser rifles and Krupp guns. The cavalry also carry Mauser carbines. These troops have been well instructed for ten or twelve years by foreign officers. The armament of the Taku forts—a large one on heavy Krupp guns, and the approaches to the forts from the Gulf of Pechili are extremely difficult. The fortifications consist of three forts—a large one on the right bank and two smaller ones on the left. All of the forts are armed with numerous guns of the most varied systems and calibers. In the construction of the forts of the second zone the muddy clay soil of the coast was used, which during the dry season becomes cracked and crumbles very easily, and the garrison is continually making repairs. In Taku are the materials for closing up the mouth of the Peiho. All the coast fortifications have mines.

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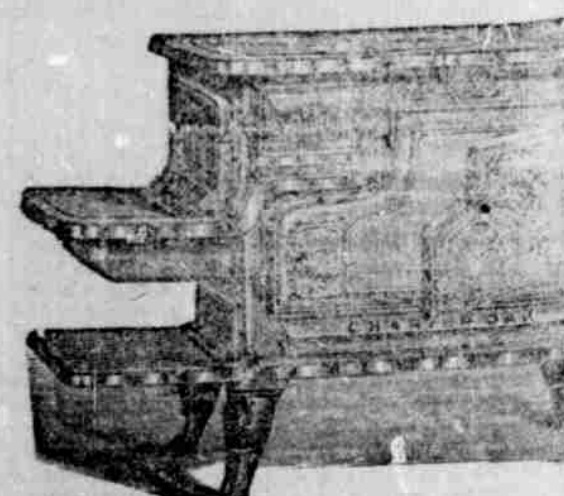
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